

...to be distinctly understood as referring rather to certain of her public agents than to the mass of her citizens, a great majority of whom, it is believed, with us desire to see the matter in dispute settled upon terms mutually honorable and just to all the parties concerned.

The state of Ohio exhibits to the world a lively specimen of the actings of our nature, when uncontrolled by reason, justice and morality. Her avarice keeps pace with her growth, in population and resources. Not content with a large and fruitful territory, and with a great proportion of the southern coast of Lake Erie—and with the bountiful appropriations made by congress for the improvements of the harbors upon her coast as well as for internal improvements—she also has laid her insatiable grasp upon a portion of our comparatively small territory, and right or wrong seems determined to cling to it. Not content with her own princely domains, she like the lordly Ahab of old also covets the vineyard of poor Naboth—and we regret to say that Jessebels are not wanting who would willingly re-enact the tragic scenes of that sanguinary drama.

The history of the pretended claim of Ohio presents a curious specimen of the art of selfish management—dependent alone as it is, in point of fact, upon the story of an Indian trader, and the glimmering traces of a map of by-gone days! In 1802, her convention distinctly recognizes her true northern boundary as established by the ordinance, and the act of Congress providing for her admission into the Union, but in the form of a proviso she fit to add—"with the assent of Congress," she will extend her boundaries to the north cape of the Maumee Bay, and thence northeast to the territorial line, so as to include the whole of the waters of Lake Erie into the bargain. Fearful that her craftiness would not be overlooked, she wisely smuggled her members into their seats unobserved: What Modesty! Congress, however, did not give her assent, but on the contrary for the space of more than thirty years, (even up to the month of March last past,) refused it. In the mean time Ohio increased in population, resources and political importance, and as she had been the darling favorite of Congress, and had grown under their fostering care to gigantic strength and Colossian magnitude, and this being the only favor of importance which Congress had not granted her when asked, she at first only murmured and complained; but when she found she could not gain her purpose by whining, she had recourse to blustering and bravado, talked of her million of freemen, and proceeded at once to nullify the act of Congress of 1805, by erecting counties and townships within our territory, appointing officers and organizing courts of justice, &c. And in order to support the system of Nullification her Chief Magistrate ordered out a part of his "million," and boldly advanced within five or six miles of the true boundary line between Ohio and Michigan, and there made a glorious display of military prowess at a safe distance from the line claimed by the refractory inhabitants of Michigan. The Legislature of Ohio, and her delegation in Congress also, performed their parts of the drama in high-toned threats and angry menaces. This course seems to have had its effect—Ohio must be conciliated. Congress gave their long-withheld assent, at a time and in a manner which will forever form a most curious and unique epoch in the history of American legislation; and as if to secure the smiles of Ohio, they have undertaken to force an assent from the people of Michigan, by making it a "sine qua non" of our admission to a representative share in the Federal Councils—presenting, on the part of that body, the moral and political absurdity of admitting a new state into the Union with definite boundaries, and at the same time, by a species of legerdemain, attempting to force Michigan to surrender a portion of its sovereignty and its people into the hands of a neighboring rival—in fact, endeavoring to admit a state, received with a definite boundary more than 30 years before, a little farther into the Union, at the expense of the people of another state whose constitution and government is recognized, in the clearest and strongest terms, in the self-same act!

Ohio, in her eagerness to secure to herself even a squatter's title to the territory in dispute, has harbored and protected from justice, for many months, the intended assassin of one of our legal executive officers when in the performance of his duty, and refused to surrender him to our authority, when legally demanded by our Executive, in pursuance of the Constitution of the U. S. and by the especial direction of the President, as a fugitive from justice; to say nothing of an appropriation of three hundred dollars from the state treasury as a reward for the fidelity of this self-same outlaw. In her eager aspiring after power, she has been totally reckless of the supreme laws of our common country and the laws of humanity and honor. And however this controversy may terminate, this stain upon her escutcheon will continue visible to the world and to posterity.

And, fellow citizens, it is under a law of her own state, which the Attorney General of the United States has declared to be unconstitutional, that Ohio usurps a kind of jurisdiction over that portion of our citizens who are recreant enough to acknowledge it, at this moment—aware that the recent act of Congress has by no means strengthened her pretended claims, she refuses to extend any new jurisdiction under it, and has still the audacity to talk of the long-explored question of 1802. Her attempts at the collection of taxes from the pockets of our citizens will be tested before the proper tribunals of the country, and we shall hope sooner or later to ascertain in whom the real right exists.

In the mean time, it is to be hoped measures will soon be taken to claim the protection to which we are so justly entitled under the following clause of the constitution of the United States: "The United States shall protect every

state in this Union against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

Notwithstanding, fellow-citizens, you have been unjustly deprived of many of the advantages resulting from a timely admission; notwithstanding you have been deprived as yet of the five per cent. of the sales of many millions of acres of the public lands within your limits; notwithstanding the attempts of our neighboring states to make inroads into your borders, and notwithstanding that in this system of encroachment and oppression, Congress have been induced (probably) by misrepresentation to throw obstacles in our way, and still refuses us a voice in the councils of the nation, unless upon terms humiliating in their nature, and highly injurious in their consequences—yet we know you love the Union, that you are attached to the Federal constitution, that you will cling to it with the most determined perseverance, and that nothing short of a continued system of injustice and oppression on the part of Congress could possibly wean you from this attachment—You would even make great sacrifices for the general good, and for the peace and tranquility of the country; and with this knowledge of your sentiments, while we cannot sanction, in your behalf, the exercise of powers by congress not delegated but expressly forbidden, we invite a mutual cooperation of the people of the states interested for the settlement, upon terms of reciprocity, of all questions affecting their respective sovereignties; a subject over which Congress have no further control than to concur (as in the case of New-York and New Jersey) in any compact which the states interested may deem fit and proper (by the appointment of commissioners, and the action of their respective legislatures), to enter into. Whenever your brethren of Ohio may see fit to entrust the political management of their interests to men who cherish at heart the best interests of their state and of the Union, and not the particular interest of a knot of selfish speculators, and would take the first step toward the final adjustment of our difficulties, we are confident that you would endeavor to forget the insults and injuries which you have received, and meet them upon terms of even-handed justice and liberality.

We believe the Constitution of Michigan has survived the first blow of misnamed expediency; and it is our most ardent desire that the people will ever rally around their own compact, and preserve it from the severing stroke of outward foes or domestic enemies; and that if it should at any time hereafter require alteration or amendment, that it may be performed as the free, unbiased and sovereign act of its own people, in precise accordance with its own provisions; and that it may not be affected by an attempt at coercion or summary interference on the part of Congress, who have no right to interfere with the internal concerns of the individual States of the Confederacy.

If we suffer our fundamental law to be battered down by the arbitrary action of Congress, and our limits to be enlarged and diminished at their will, we lose at once our sovereignty; our constitution is destroyed; our legislation has not the shadow of a foundation to rest upon; our official agents become destitute of authority; and we, fellow-citizens, become at once the victims of a government of expediency, or fall from necessity back into a state of nature, compelled, as the least of evils, to form for ourselves a new government, under which ourselves and our posterity would alone be secure. Let us avoid so dangerous a crisis! and cheerfully yield a vigilant support to our constitution as it was formed, leaving it for congress to relieve themselves from any difficulties with which they may have become entangled, during (as we hope) a temporary age of expediency.

The Congress of the United States having, by a decided majority of both houses, sanctioned by the signature of our illustrious Chief Magistrate, guaranteed to this people that their constitution of government is of a republican character; and as the convention of Michigan have denied the right of Congress to annex the condition contained in the second section of the act of admission, they, in behalf of their fellow-citizens, call, with every sentiment of deference and respect, upon the senators and representative elected under our constitution, to make a formal demand of their right to seats, on the first day of the ensuing session of Congress, as the representatives of the sovereign people of this state.

In the choice of their Delegates by your Convention, who have been requested to visit Washington, it is but proper to say, that they are clothed with no official power; nor is it at all imperative upon the state to pay them for their services; they go, and in behalf of the friends of Michigan, to cooperate with our legally constituted agents in defence of "the cause, the interests and the rights of the state."

It is with regret that we must state to you, fellow-citizens, that in the rejection of the terms annexed to our admission in the Union, proposed to us by Congress, your Convention were not unanimous; notwithstanding that we unanimously protested against the right of Congress to impose for our performance any condition incompatible with the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, yet a respectable minority were opposed to its rejection, choosing rather to violate their own constitution, and unite with congress in violating the ordinance of 1787, than manfully to contend for the rights of their own state, and for their just claims, and fearlessly abide the result. With the motives of these men we have nothing to do; it is but charitable to hope, however, that they were actuated rather by the will of their immediate constituents than by a strict regard to their own notions of right and wrong.

When we reflect, fellow citizens, upon the fearful array with which you had to contend, in the recent struggle for the choice of your delegates to the late convention—the official influence exercised, the power of

the press enlisted—in short every argument which could affect your avarice, your ambition, your fears or hopes, to influence you to tamely assent to the surrender of a portion of your soil—we think we have reason to most cordially congratulate you; and well, fellow-citizens, may we be proud of the name of Michigan! and safely may we say that the struggle which has just closed (perhaps for the moment) has been one of the most glorious triumphs of principle, over the intrigues and management of designing and selfish individuals, that has ever been achieved since the adoption of the Federal constitution.

Finally, fellow citizens, we solemnly call upon you to stand upon principle; abandon this, and what have you left! We have addressed you, not as the heralds of a party, but as citizens of one and the same community with yourselves, seeking nothing at your hands. Our only desire is, that you will unite, like a band of brothers, upon the great question of your territorial rights, forgetting minor differences and compromising opinions; and, as far as the united efforts of more than 200,000 freemen can do, extricate your new state from the difficulties and injuries of the past, and forever preserve inviolate, its integrity, its character, and its sovereignty.

Monroe, Oct. 15, 1836.  
EDW. D. ELLIS, } Monroe.  
ROBERT CLARK, }  
WM. H. WELCH, Kalamazoo.  
SETH MARKHAM, Washtenaw.  
S. A. L. WARNER, Oakland.

Modes of Salutation.—There is no custom in which nations differ from others more than in their various modes of salutation, and it would be a curious inquiry to examine into the causes of this difference and the origin of the different forms that are observed. We do not intend, however, to write an essay upon this subject, but merely to mention some of the most striking modes that are observed among different nations.

D'Ireland says—"that the islanders near the Philippines take the hand or foot of him they wish to salute, and with it gently rub their face. The Laplanders rub their nose strongly against that of the person they salute. Dampier says, that "in New Guinea they are satisfied to put on their heads, the leaves of trees, which have ever passed for symbols of friendship and peace."

Other salutations are incommensurate and painful. It requires great practice to enable a man to be polite in any island situated in the straits of the sound. Houtman tells us that they salute in this grotesque manner—"They raised the left foot, which they passed gently over his right leg, and from thence over his face. The inhabitants of the Philippines use a most complex attitude—they bend the body very low, place their hands upon their cheeks, and raise at the same time one foot in the air with their knee."

An Ethiopian takes the robe of another, and ties it about his own waist, so that he leaves his friend half naked. The custom of undressing on these occasions, takes other forms. Sometimes men place themselves naked before the persons they salute. This was practiced before Sir Joseph Banks, when he received the visits of two female Ouhaitans. Their innocent simplicity did not appear immodest in the eyes of the virtuoso. The Japanese only take off a slipper; the people of Arragon, their sandals in the street, and their stockings in the house.

Montague says there is not a nation, even to the people, who, when they salute, turn their backs upon their friends, but that can be justified in their customs. This remark may be true, with the exception of one or two forms of salutation, which although they cannot be considered national customs, are in very common use in this country. We allude to the very funny and pleasing practice of slapping a man on the back or giving him a punch in the side. It was but the other day, as we were walking down Broadway, perfectly unconscious of danger, we were saluted by a tremendous thump on the back, which nearly knocked the breath out of our body, and the simultaneous exclamation of "How do you do? How glad I am to see you," from an old acquaintance. And the worst of it is, in these cases, you are compelled to turn about, look pleasant, and make yourself agreeable, when you are almost bursting with rage, and feeling as though you would give anything for an excuse to knock your friend down. No, no—give us the form of salutation in use amongst barbarians, but protect us from such striking manifestations of friendship. Rubbing noses in bad weather is nothing to it.—N. Y. Morn. News.

The Good Man's Revenue.—The London Courier after noticing the death of the venerable Bishop White, remarks:

"Nothing is said in these accounts of the Bishop's revenue, and no allusion is made to his palace. He died at his residence in Walnut-st. Philadelphia."

To this the United States Gazette furnishes the following reply:

"Bishop White enjoyed a revenue beyond a monarch's command; his daily income was beyond human computation. If he went forth, age paid him the tribute of affectionate respect, and children 'rose up and called him blessed.'"

From Para.—Captain Weldon, of Brig Roarer, who sailed from Para on the 15th of September, reports that the interior of the province was still in a very unsettled state, although the government was using most active measures to repress the insurgents and restore tranquility. Prisoners were coming in almost daily from various sections of the interior. A number of troops had arrived from Pernambuco on the 13th.

Flour and other provisions were abundant. Exports scarce and high.—N. Y. Adv.

## REPUBLICAN.

CONSTANTINE:  
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 2, 1836.

FOR PRESIDENT,  
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of New-York.  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS,  
DAVID C. MCKINSTRY, of Wayne,  
WILLIAM H. HOEG, of Lenawee,  
DANIEL LE ROY, of Oakland.

FOR SENATORS FOR THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,  
HORACE H. COMSTOCK,  
Of Kalamazoo,  
JOHN S. BARRY,  
Of St. Joseph.

IF A Democratic Republican Convention was notified in our columns, to be held at Centerville on the 31st ult. A town meeting was accordingly held in this village and delegates appointed on the 24th to attend said convention. We are informed that the other towns in the county, also appointed delegates. A convention assembled on the day appointed, but their proceedings have not been offered for publication, except in an informal shape—resulting in a deviation from the democratic character of the convention notified to be held. Of course we are not authorized to publish any nomination thus made, as being democratic. The following are the proceedings and nominations as handed in:—

### COUNTY CONVENTION.

At a meeting of delegates from the several townships in the county of St. Joseph, convened at Centerville, on the 31st ult., for the purpose of putting in nomination suitable persons to be supported at the ensuing election to fill the various offices in this county. Were present

From White Pigeon—L. J. Ullman, Selden Martin, Thos. Charlton, S. A. Chapin, M. Judson, and Norman Harvey.  
Nattawa—Asber Bonam, S. B. Goodrich and James Duncan.  
Sherman—Henry Edwards, G. W. Hunt and P. K. Buck.

Bucks—C. B. Fitch, J. W. Coffinberry and Joseph Sterlin.

Leontida—Isaac G. Bailey, O. Watkins.

Colon—Mr. Shellhouse, and Mr. Ingie.

ISAAC J. ULLMAN was appointed Chairman and Thos. Charlton and Cyrus Ingersoll appointed secretaries. After the final balloting, the following gentlemen were announced as duly nominated:

For Representatives,  
NEAL MCGAFFEY,  
MARTIN G. SHELLHOUSE.

Associate Judges,  
CHARLES B. FITCH,  
JOHN STURGES.

Sheriff,  
EDWARD A. TREMBULL.

County Clerk,  
SAMUEL W. TRUESDELL.

County Treasurer,  
ALEXANDER V. SILL.

Coroners,  
SAMUEL PRATT,  
ISAAC G. BAILEY.

County Register,  
JACOB W. COFFINBERRY.

Judge of Probate,  
WILLIAM CONNER.

County Surveyor,  
JAMES COWEN.

IF The first, or informal balloting, of the county convention, on Monday, we are informed, was as follows:

Watson Sumner, 10  
Martin G. Shellhouse, 10  
Neal McGaffey, 9  
Ketchum, 6  
Oliver Raymond, 3  
Robert Clark, Jr., 1  
Conner, 1

After which a recess was had, and on re-assembling a nomination made, as handed in for publication above; and the convention dispersed, without finishing the proceedings by a resolution to have them officially signed or published.

The Address of the committee appointed by the Ann Arbor convention, which occupies a large portion of our paper to-day, commences with professions of frankness and candor, and asks the consideration of "all who have sought as their homes the highly favored region embraced within the limits prescribed by the constitution of this state." Whether its arguments be found sound or weak, derogates not in the least, our obligation to lay it before our readers; emanating as it professedly does from a select portion of the people's delegates, chosen to express their voice, whether Michigan shall or shall not become a state of the Union, since the amputation of her southern limb. Lest some of our readers may not yet see clearly through the matter, we publish to-day also, the distinct act of congress of June 13, in which the assent of Michigan was not asked, and which gives the Miami ten mile strip to Ohio, without any condition or proviso whatever. The act and address, held up together, exhibit a most singular series of contradictions, and—as we honestly view it—partial deception. Were the address any thing near what such a document ought to be, or what the expositions of the rights of Michigan, heretofore published, have been—rather than give our own opinion, we would leave it to our readers, without comment, to judge for themselves of the strength of argument displayed in so labored a production.

When we mentioned the honorable committee's effusion, in our last week's number, we looked upon it as something worthy of the occasion; but since having given it an attentive perusal, we must acknowledge, that in our expectation of finding it to embrace the concentrated wisdom of Michigan, we are much disappointed, and at its want of dignity as a state paper greatly mortified and ashamed;—ashamed, that our vocation makes us instrumental in registering for the review of our friends abroad, and the reference and instruction of posterity, a thing so rife with the personalities and common slang of partisan warfare, purporting to be under the sanction of a people among whom we have recently come to abide.

It is not a little astonishing, that men of the high claims to respectability supposed to be main-

tained by the writers of this address, should descend, especially while displaying their power of mind by virtue of their exalted distinction, so low as to brand a neighboring state and the national legislature, by a single brush of the quill, with dishonesty and corruption—accusing Ohio of acting without regard to reason, justice, or morality,—and congress of partiality, in bestowing its "fostering care" upon her, as a "darling favorite!" The selling of Joseph into Egypt, and the other figure from sacred history, of wicked Ahab's obtaining Naboth's vineyard, through the wickedness of his wife Jezabel, by help of the sons of Belial, (1st Kings, xxi.) seem to be allusions juggled in purposely to make insult doubly strong—as a reference to the chapters of those transactions, of deceit, lying, forgery, perjury and murder! but too plainly proves.

We know not how the minority of the late convention, or the people who elected them, may relish the charge of "choosing rather to violate their own constitution, and unite with congress in violating the ordinance of 1787, than manfully to contend for the rights of their own state and for their just claims, and fearlessly abide the result;" but in the congratulation of the issue against "the power of the press, enlisted" for base purposes, we feel ourselves highly insulted. Yet, the suspicion of its being solely the work of the members of the committee living at Monroe, is a redeeming consideration, a quittance to our disturbed feelings, and a cessation of our astonishment. In this view of the matter, we can very comfortably face the false charge of having urged every argument which could affect the avarice, ambition, fears and hopes of the people, to influence them [?] "to tamely assent to a surrender of a portion of their soil." [?] The mere pretence, however, that such a "surrender" was required as a condition of the assent asked of the convention, comes with a very good grace from the couchers of such a document, accompanied by the announcement, that they do not address the people "as the heralds of a party."

Though such an announcement be made necessary by the wording and arguments of the address; yet, before all the people believe it, they will first be worked into the belief that the act of June 13, giving a portion of Michigan to Ohio, and the act of June 15, "to provide for the admission of the state of Michigan into the Union," are not two separate and distinct laws of congress. Apologies become necessary, only when the door of suspicion is thrown open.

Surely,—after the many able and dignified expositions of the rights of Michigan, in respectful and decent language, that have from time to time been made by the people or their delegates and representatives, who else could be expected to engage, at this late day, in so lame an effort to call up the public sympathies, but "the heralds of a party?" We had supposed that Mr. Ellis and Dr. Clark were old enough and wise enough, to know, that motives are judged of rather by the ground men occupy, especially those who are considered head movers in the attempt at getting up a new party, than by any declarations of honesty which could be put on as a polish to their "long yarn" of scandal and vituperation. Ha, in the fable, who disguised himself in the skin of a lion might have passed off for what he was not,—but, his ears stuck out!

The call, from such a source—from men of bloated pretensions as champions of state rights, after having triumphed in depriving the state of over two hundred thousand dollars—STAND UPON PRINCIPLE—is like the highwayman's caution to him just plundered by him, to beware of robbers!

Caution.—The friends of MARTIN VAN BUREN, are cautioned to beware of spurious electoral tickets, which may be offered by some of his pretended supporters. Messrs. McKinstry, Hoeg, and LeRoy, are the men who will give the electoral vote of Michigan to Van Buren and Johnson. Any other nomination, if successful, will cast her vote for Harrison and Granger—depend upon it—the sham ad about state rights, is nothing less than whiggism in disguise. The Pontiac Courier holds up the nomination of Harrison and Granger, and supports the very same "state rights" electoral ticket put forth by the Monroe Times!

IF The Chicago American says—"The visits of the veteran soldier, HARRISON, are enthusiastically received at every point he touches."—Even so—but by whom, and how long before election? and, how many years is the measure of time, between the enactment of his amazing greatness and their discovery and emblazonment? David Crockett had his day of excitement and gatherings of the "enthusiastic" rabble. So had the subject of abolition—(whether in jollity or wrath, a mob is a mob, any how.)—and no caravan, puppet show or circus, has traversed the country for many years past, without being "enthusiastically received" at every spot they touched. Lorenzo Dow, too, was the most "enthusiastically received" wherever he went, of any man we ever heard of except one, and that was the seaman, Jimmie Wilkinson! But Lorenzo had sense enough to decline his nomination for the presidency!

Among the mass of ridiculous adulations which we have lately seen, "Poulson's American Daily Advertiser," of Philadelphia, has put on the top-note—done into rhyme by some apt writer for the "Independent Republican," at Goshen, N. Y., as followeth:—

GEN. HARRISON'S VISIT TO PHILADELPHIA.  
INSPIRED BY FRIEND ZACHARIAH POULSON.

["As the boat glided up the Delaware from the Navy Yard, to the landing at Chestnut street, one continued and soul-animating shout was heard; and ever and anon the cannon pealed to the welcome, and told in sounds that were familiar to Harrison's ear, that victory awaited him. A gun was fired when Harrison was immediately opposite. His eye never blinked! There stood the Hero!—Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.]

The cannon pealed loudly o'er Delaware's tide, The steamer dashed proudly the billows aside; The shouts rose to heaven—the very hills clinked— While "there stood the Hero: His eye never blinked!"

The Hero now landed, in triumph he passed; His couriers are men—(quere: two-legged asses?) The rapture increases—what glory is linked With the deeds of the "Hero whose eye never blinked!"

Our poems quite lately were raised, it is true, To Harry the Turncoat, and Daniel the Blue, But, finding the people could not be hoodwinked, We'll next try a "Hero whose eye never blinked!"

DR. WATSON SUMNER, is considered a Candidate for Member of the House of Representatives of this state.

COLUMBIA LANCASTER is considered a Candidate for Treasurer of this county.

IF The following communication and accompanying documents are copied from the Ann Arbor State Journal of the 20th ult. Although we published the Treasurer's Circular last week, its reinsertion becomes necessary, by its connection with the article below and the act following.

Mr. Editor.—From frequent communications with the citizens from different parts of this county, I find there exists a difference of opinion in relation to the laws passed at the last session of congress admitting Michigan into the Union. It is contended by some that the act establishing the northern boundary of the state of Ohio is made dependent upon the assent of the people of Michigan in Convention. to put that matter at rest, I send you a copy of the law for publication which shows that they are perfectly independent. I also enclose you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to his excellency, Gov. Mason in relation to the division of the surplus revenue on the first of January, which you will oblige me by publishing in connection with the law. My whole object is to put before the people of this county such information as I think will be beneficial in arriving at correct conclusions on sound premises so that in deciding on one of the most momentous questions that has or ever will divide the people of this state in regard to their political destiny, they may act knowingly and not in a blind manner, as a reason for sending these few remarks for publication with the law and copy of the letter, I would hardly state it appears from the public press, that the question is again to be agitated in the election of officers, and I have reason to believe that our precise situation as a State at the last election was not fully understood by a large portion of our community.

Corr. Treasury Department,  
28th Sept. 1836.

Sir—I have the honor to inform you that your communications of the 8th and 13th ult., enclosing "An ordinance relative to certain positions made by the Congress of the United States to the Legislature of the State of Michigan," "An act to authorize the Treasury of the United States, money appropriated for making roads and canals within the state," and "An act empowering the Treasury of the state to receive from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, deposits of public money," passed by the Legislature of Michigan were duly received.

In reply, I have the honor to state to you, that I regret that nothing can be done by this department in the premises, until the state of Michigan is admitted into the Union. I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
(Signed,) LEVI WOODBURY,  
Sec'y of the Treasury.

His Excellency, STEPHEN T. MASON, Governor of Michigan, Detroit.

AN ACT to settle and to establish the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the northern boundary of the State of Ohio shall be established by, and extend to, a direct line running from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape of the Miami Bay; thence, northeast, to the northern boundary line of the United States; thence with said line to the Pennsylvania line.

§ 2. And be it further enacted, That the boundary line surveyed, marked, and designated agreeably to an act to authorize the President of the United States, to ascertain and designate the northern boundary of the State of Indiana, approved March the second, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, shall be deemed and taken as the east and west line mentioned in the constitution of the State of Indiana, drawn through a point ten miles north of the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, and shall forever remain the northern boundary of said State.

§ 3. And be it further enacted, That the northern boundary line, ascertained, surveyed, and marked, agreeably to a law of congress entitled "An act to ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the territory of Florida, and the northern boundary of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and thirty-one, shall be deemed and taken as the line west from the middle of Lake Michigan, in north latitude forty-two degrees thirty minutes, and shall be and forever remain the northern boundary of said State. Approved June 3, 1836.

IF The "silly" remark attributed to us by the Rochester Democrat over had an insertion in our paper, it was when we were not at home. Of his mistake, in having "awoke the wrong passenger," we hope Mr. Dawson, in friendship, will make haste to inform his readers. The "individual" alluded to, was never once any more governed by "truth and candor" than he is now, and does not, George, "pon honor," "conscientiously detect" the men he supports. That remark was indeed a silly one. But there is one thing we do heartily abominate—that scandalous and abusive way some petty smart editor has of expressing themselves. It is productive of much evil, and no good whatever.

IF The Van Buren cause in Pennsylvania, is completely triumphant. The Democrats have 20 out of 28 members of Congress, all the new State Senators, and 75 out of a hundred Representatives in the state Legislature. In New-Jersey and Tennessee, where elections have recently been held, the cause is yet above board. In the New-Jersey Legislature, the Democrats have a majority of 19 in joint ballot. But in Ohio, it has gone the other way; so far, that Vance has probably five or six thousand majority for governor and his supporters a majority in the Legislature.

IF Behold, what they say of us in Kentucky. The Louisville Public Advertiser of the 3d ult., speaking of the probability that our convention would dissent from the proposal for admission, says—

"To Michigan it is an important matter—not so to any of the other states. If the terms now proposed be rejected, Congress may never consent to offer as favorable hereafter. It may be deemed good policy to keep an obstinate people within restricted limits. As to the vote of Michigan, it cannot be necessary to secure a triumph to Van Buren and Johnson, and we therefore care nothing about it."

IF Lyman Rathbun, one of B. Rathbun's accomplices in forgery, at Buffalo, has been admitted to bail recently, in the sum of \$20,000.